NOTE XXIX.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS HELOTA FROM BORNEO

DESCRIBED BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Besides *Helota Vigorsii* Mac Leay no other *Helota*-species were as yet known from Borneo [1]. Now, in a recent consignment of beetles, received by Mr. Neervoort van de Poll and brought together in the Doeson-countries (S. E. Borneo, 1° South, 115° East) by Mr. Wahnes, two new species, each represented by a single female specimen, were present, and Mr. van de Poll kindly allowed me to describe them. One of them, which I have much pleasure in naming after its possessor, is allied to *Helota Feae* Rits. from Burma [2], the other to the Japanese *Helota cereopunctata* Lewis [3].

Helota Vandepolli, n. sp. ♀.

Length 11 mm. — Shining; narrow and elongate, narrowed in front and behind; the colour of the upper surface is greenish bronze, here and there with faint tinges of purple; the antennae reddish testaceous at the base, passing into dark pitchy towards the end; the four convex yellow elytral spots small; surrounded with bluish black, and situated between the 3rd and 6th striae. The colour of the underside is reddish testaceous, with the exception of the head (the throat alone has a testaceous colour), the lateral portions and the anterior edge of the prosternum, and the elytral epipleurae, these parts being of a bronze green colour; the pro- and mesosternum show a metallic green hue; the legs are reddish testaceous, with the apex of the femora, the base and apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi dark pitchy or black, whereas an infuscate stripe is present along the upperside of the anterior femora.

---

[1] The specimens from Borneo with which I am acquainted are in the collections of Mr. René Oberthür and of Mr. Neervoort van de Poll. — A male specimen of a variety of the same species, from the neighbouring island of Labuan, is in the collection of the Genoa Museum (see: Ann. Mus. Civ. di Genova, Vol. XXX, p. 885). In this specimen the punctuation of the head is somewhat coarser than in the specimens from the other localities.

[2] Ann. Mus. Civ. di Genova, Vol. XXX (1891), p. 886.

[3] Ent. Mo. Mag. Vol. XVII (1881), p. 255.

Head strongly produced in front of the eyes, with a raised streak along the middle, deeply punctured, the punctures in the raised middle portion large and remote, near the eyes they are smaller and placed close together, in front they are very small; underneath the metallic middle portion of the head is finely and very remotely punctured.

Prothorax subtransverse, widest at the base, narrowing in regularly curved lines to the front; the sides irregularly and rather indistinctly crenulate, the front angles slightly produced; the base deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe subtruncate and with an indistinct punctiform impression; the disk strongly and somewhat irregularly closely punctured, with the usual nearly impunctate raised patches, viz. a mesial forked one extending from the base on to the anterior margin, an elongate slightly oblique basal one on each side of the former, and a very small one in front of the oblique basal patches. The scutellum is small and transverse. The sterna show laterally a few distinct punctures; the metallic coloured sides of the prosternum are faintly and irregularly wrinkled anteriorly.

Elytra subparallel, the sides faintly convex, rapidly narrowing in straight lines at some distance before the apices [1]) which are subacute, and dehiscent at the suture; each elytron with ten regular, punctured striae of which the 4th and 5th are interrupted by the yellow convex spots and are not continued behind the posterior one; the punctures in the striae become larger and larger towards the sides, and at the same time the interstices become narrower and alternately more costiform; the interstice between the 2nd and 3rd striae becomes costiform towards the end and extends on to the extreme tip of the elytra; the punctuation on the shoulders is obsolete; the epipleurae are smooth and impunctate.

Abdomen smooth, with a few minute hair-bearing punctures along the middle; the last ventral segment regularly rounded posteriorly.

The legs are smooth and impunctate, the anterior tibiae slightly curved.

Helota Vandepolli is at once distinguished from *Helota Feae* by the colour of the sides of the prothorax, these being bronze green in stead of reddish testaceous.

Helota brevis, n. sp. ♀.

Length 8 mm., breadth at the posterior angles of the prothorax 3 mm. — Broader than any of the other species of the extensive division characterized by the evenly punctured pronotum without raised patches.

Rather dull; above dark bronze green, with coppery tinges on the front portion of the head and along the inner orbits; the middle of the anterior margin of the pronotum, its whole basal margin, the scutellum, and the basal margin and sutural interstice of the elytra of a bright golden or coppery colour; the antennae dark reddish testaceous, the club somewhat lighter, the basal joints with a metallic green hue; each elytron provided between the

---

[1] 1) On this spot of the outer margin the described specimen shows on the left side one, on the right side two minute angular notches.

3rd and 6th striae with two pale fulvous round spots. — The colour of the underside is reddish testaceous, with the exception of the head, the lateral portions and the anterior margin of the prosternum, and the elytral epipleurae, these parts being of a bronze green colour; the coxae and femora are reddish testaceous, the tip of the latter and the entire tibiae bright metallic green, the tarsi dark pitchy brown.

Head very broad, not strongly produced in front of the eyes, strongly but rather remotely punctured, the punctures somewhat smaller but closer set along the inner orbits, very fine on the narrowed front portion.

Prothorax distinctly broader at the base than long; the sides, which are minutely crenulate, converge in faintly curved lines towards the front margin, the latter slightly emarginate, the anterior angles consequently only very slightly protruding; the base deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe rounded; the upper surface regularly convex, strongly and closely punctured, especially at the sides, leaving free, however, a line along middle, which is broadest at the base. The scutellum is strongly transverse.

Elytra subparallel, narrowing at the posterior third in regularly curved lines towards the apices, which are narrowly rounded, and slightly dehiscent at the suture; an extremely minute tooth is present at the sutural margin at some distance from the extreme tip, and also two or three extremely minute denticulations, better seen from beneath, on the lateral margin at about two-thirds of the length of the elytra. Each elytron has ten striae of deeply impressed punctures, of which the 4th and 5th are interrupted by the fulvous spots and are not continued behind the posterior one; the interstices, which become somewhat costate on the apical portion, are very finely punctured and show moreover a row of punctures which become larger towards the sides.

The under surface of the head is covered with very large punctures; the prosternum strongly punctured, somewhat obsoletely however on the testaceous middle portion; the sides of the metasternum with a few large punctures, the middle portion with an impressed longitudinal line; the elytral epipleurae with irregular, not sharply defined punctures.

The ventral segments extremely finely punctured, the last segment subtruncate at the apex.

The legs smooth, the tibiae strongly punctured, those of the anterior pair slightly curved.

Leyden Museum, July 1891.